ADDENDUM 1. CORRECTIONS TO ERRORS AND OMISSIONS DISCOVERED AFTER PRINTING Site Specific Environmental Assessment Rangeland Grasshopper Suppression Program South Central Idaho EA Number ID-06-03.

Page 10 Add Text after discussion of rate of carbaryl bait:
Although 0.31 lb a.i. of malathion per acre may be sufficient for suppression of grasshoppers in large-scale rangeland treatments, heavy grasshopper populations encountered immediately adjacent to crops may require the 0.465 lb a.i. rate for adequate and timely suppression.

Page 10 Correction:
Ground applications of bait would be made ~~to be made~~ to no more than 50% of the land area within any specific treatment block, and may be made to as little as <1% of the land area within any specific treatment block. Ground applications would normally be made to existing roadsides and trailsides, but might be made off roads or trails with the concurrence of land managers.

Page 11 Correct typo:
manger to manager

Page 18 Addition:
Towns near the federally managed rangelands include American Falls, Burley, Twin Falls, Hailey, Gooding, and Mountain Home. Special areas include Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge, City of Rocks National Reserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, **Craters of the Moon National Monument,** and the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery.

Page 47 Corrections:
For the general public, repeated exposure to carbaryl is a relatively minor concern. Applications for suppression of grasshoppers would not be repeated within a given season and outbreaks are not necessarily an annual occurrence. Therefore exposures resulting from the proposed action would be infrequent. Because the dosage required for neurotoxic effects would not **be** exceeded, even in short-term accidental exposures such as, encountering a spill, it is unlikely that repeated brief exposure, even over several seasons, would lead to neurotoxic effects. Members of the public who utilize carbaryl to control pests in their home gardens, on their pets, or in other circumstances might experience multiple exposures, but no adverse effects would be expected as long as products are used according to EPA label requirements. If the land manager had utilized or anticipated utilizing another cholinesterase inhibiting insecticide on the proposed treatment area within a 12-month period, APHIS would not select carbaryl for use in a proposed program.

Any cumulative effects from the use of diflubenzuron would ~~be~~ likely ~~to~~ be additive if the exposures were in the same treatment season. The proposed program would not

apply diflubenzuron more than once per season, and diflubenzuron would not be used for other purpose within the proposed treatment area. Diflubenzuron is not widely used for any other purposes than grasshopper control in Idaho. No cumulative effects are expected from one year to the next. Few other insecticides with the same mode of action as diflubenzuron are utilized in Idaho.

Page 51 Corrections:
The most recent national biological opinion on the grasshopper program was issued by FWS July 21, 1995. In following years, no national biological assessment was prepared since control programs were not anticipated in most states due to lack of funding. A national biological assessment for the Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program is currently under way, but the process for its completion and consideration by FWS will not be concluded in time for the 2006 season. In order to comply with the Section 7 requirements, APHIS conducts ongoing informal consultations with FWS, locally. The 1995 biological opinion and 1998 biological assessment will be used as a basis for these local consultations and are incorporated into this EA by reference. Of the insecticides proposed for use in earlier assessments, carbaryl bait, and malathion spray have been retained for potential use under this EA. Local consultations have been conducted with FWS for diflubenzuron in **Idaho** since 2000. For this EA, APHIS conducted informal consultation with FWS, Snake River Basin Office and arrived at determinations of protective measures which were needed in addition to those derived from earlier Biological Opinions. In 2003 through 2005 APHIS conferred with NOAA Fisheries Boise Idaho office and determined that consultation was not required if the proposed suppression area excluded watersheds of the Salmon river and the Snake River below Brownlee Dam.

The bald eagle is listed as a threatened species in all contiguous 48 States. Bald eagle habitat in southcentral Idaho is located along **the** Snake River. The main Snake River is considered year long habitat with the majority of the eagles present during the winter months. There are active bald eagle nests on all of the forks of the Snake River. Some immature birds have been seen at American Falls Reservoir during early spring nest occupancy survey flights.

Appendix 5 Addition:
Sensitive Animal Clearance would be completed by BLM Wildlife Biologists when a recommendation for treatment was provided by APHIS.